

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.86

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 17 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 91 78

June 17 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 89 75

2918 日五初月五

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

四時 日七十月大英一千九百一十五年
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AIR RAID ON NORTH EAST COAST.

ZEPPELIN BOMBS KILL FIFTEEN PERSONS.

Fierce Fighting on Eastern Front.

FRENCH BRING DOWN ANOTHER ENEMY AIRSHIP.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MORE GERMAN TREACHERY.

June 16, 12.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that fierce battles continue from the Baltic to the Dniester.
The official communiqué affirms that the struggle continues at Shavli and that the situation is unmodified. The Germans made an abortive night attack at Narej and other isolated attacks to the north of Prasniz were repulsed.

Fresh German troops have appeared in Galicia to make good von Mackensen's losses. These new formations have not up to the present been seen on this front. They resumed the offensive at Jaroslav and on the right bank of the San, supported by a very strong cannonade. We yielded some ground.

After three days hard fighting on the right banks of the Lubaczowka and the Wisnia, we delivered successful counter-attacks on the Dniester taking 20 officers, 1,200 men and seven machine guns.

The Germans momentarily held Rogozzy. The Russians counter-attacked at dawn and took Rogozno, storming Jouravk-off, and capturing a heavy gun with equipment and artillerymen.

The Germans here hoisted the white flag and then treacherously opened fire on the Russians, who thereupon annihilated them with the bayonet.

The enemy continued their attacks upon the Russian bridgeheads with strong forces and artillery. We repulsed these, capturing over 1,500. We withdrew our front in the Czernowitz region beyond the frontier.

BRITISH OFFICERS RECEIVE BETTER TREATMENT.

(Correction.)

June 16, 12.40 p.m.
British officers, who were placed in solitary confinement in Germany, have been allowed to rejoin their comrades in the ordinary camps, in consequence of the new treatment accorded to German submarine crews in England.

SHIP AFIRE AT BARCELONA.

June 16, 5.20 p.m.
From Barcelona it is reported that it is the *Queenland* not the *Kingsland* on which the fire broke out during the discharge of cargo. The fire was kept under by the port pumps and the local brigades. Cargo for Bilbao is also being discharged. It is feared that the damage to the vessel is important.

BRESLAU SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

June 16, 5.20 p.m.
It is now ascertained that the *Breslau* was seriously damaged in the Black Sea fight. Some Turkish torpedo boats were sunk and 12 Turkish officers and 80 seamen were drowned.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN REPULSED.

June 17, 9.17 a.m.
Reuter's Correspondent at Rome states that the Italians on the Tyrol-Trentino front continue the gradual occupation of the dominating points.

The Austrians in Carnia are making more intense and more repeated attacks to break through the Sessia Pass, which we still strongly hold; also the ridge of Avostaria and the Monte Orco Pass. Here the enemy's severe cannonading was developing with great violence. At dawn the enemy were repulsed and pursued at the point of bayonet.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

June 17, 2.00 p.m.
A Zeppelin bombed the north-east coast of England last night. Some fires started, but were quickly extinguished. There were fifteen persons killed, and fifteen wounded.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

MORE BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

June 17, 9.20 a.m.
A Paris communiqué states that the British took a line of trenches to the Westward of La Bassee.
The French brought down a German airship at Noroy sur Ourcq. The aviators were made prisoners.

ALLIES' PROGRESS.

(Havas Telegrams)

June 14.
Rome:—The offensive in Volaja-Ercordie zone is pursued with quickness and very successfully. The Belgian troops are progressing on the east bank of the Yser destroying a block-house. Infantry actions are in progress north of Arras. We conquered a German work east of Lorete.

Mr. William Ponty, Governor General of French West Africa, died yesterday at Dakar.

French stock now stands at 72.50.

June 15.
M.M. Poincaré and Mille and paid a visit to the war manufactures in the Loire Department where they found that progressive efforts were being made to raise the output to the utmost.

Rome:—We exploded ammunition depots near Gorte damaging Malto-ghetto fort, dispersing enemy in Monte Nero region.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONCLUSION OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

June 15, 9.30 p.m.
Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that the formation of a national Government demonstrated that not only the Empire but the whole world of Britons were resolved wholeheartedly and without party distinction to prosecute the war with every moral and material force (cheers). It was impossible to over-estimate the value of the entry of Italy. "He had always emphasised the gravity of the task. He was confident as to the ultimate issue, but he deprecated the blind counsel of hysteria and panic (cheers). Our paramount duty was to obtain the willing and organised help of every Briton (cheers). "When our cause has been vindicated and once more there is peace on earth, may it be recorded on that proudest day in the annals of the Empire that there was no home and no workshop which did not take part in the common struggle and did not earn a share in the common triumph" (loud and prolonged cheers).

GERMANS ADMIT BOMBING OF KARLSRUHE.

June 15, 6.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam it is announced in Berlin that five hostile aircraft bombed Karlsruhe. Several persons were killed and wounded and damage was done in numerous places.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TRAWLER SUBMARINED.

June 15, 6.45 p.m.
A submarine sank the trawler *Argyll* in the North Sea, without warning. The trawler sank in two minutes. Seven members of the crew were drowned, including the captain.

RESULT OF GREEK ELECTIONS.

June 15, 6.50 p.m.
A telegram from Athens gives the result of the Greek elections as follows:—

Venizelists...	...193
Government	...100
Other Parties	...23

THE DARDANELLES.

A MOST SATISFACTORY DESPATCH.

June 15, 7.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau issues the following:—
A most satisfactory despatch has been received from the Dardanelles. The situation has developed into trench warfare. The Turks, since our victory on the 4th inst. have grown to respect our offensive. Day and night they have had to submit to captures of their trenches. Two regular regiments on the night of the 11th inst. seized the Turkish advanced trenches, killing many snipers en route, and maintained the captured position, despite bombs. The Turks, on the 13th, counter-attacked and were annihilated by naval machine guns. The situation is favourable to us, but progress is necessarily slow owing to the most difficult ground. The Turkish offensive is sensibly weakening.

MR. ASQUITH'S OPINION.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, referring to the Dardanelles, opined that we would push through to a successful issue.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN WEST AFRICA.

June 15, 6.25 p.m.
The surrender of Garua completes the very arduous task of the Allies in the Northern Cameroons and concludes an important stake of the war in West Africa. It releases a large force to co-operate with Dobell in the Central Cameroons.

THE STRENGTH OF THE VENIZELIST PARTY.

June 15, 8.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Venizelist have received an unanimous majority in sixteen provinces and a strong majority in six provinces. The Government has obtained a majority in only three provinces. A number of independents are also certain to support Venizelos, particularly the Rhaellists.

SULTAN SUFFERING FROM CATARRH.

June 15, 8.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam it is officially stated that the Sultan did not attend the last Selamluk, owing to catarrh.

GAZETTED BARON.

June 15, 9.20 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster Lord High Chancellor in the new Cabinet, has been gazetted Baron Buckmaster of Cheddington.

IRISH LOYALTY.

June 15, 9.25 p.m.
Mr. John Dillon, who spoke in the House of Commons to-day on behalf of the Nationalists, was loudly cheered on affirming his honest and sincere desire to aid the new Government to carry the war to a triumphant conclusion.

WAR VOTE, PASSED BY COMMONS.

June 16, 2.50 p.m.
The House of Commons has unanimously approved of the war credit.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

ENORMOUS ATTENDANCE.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."
London, Received June 16.
At the Derby the weather was fine and the attendance enormous. O'Neill rode Gadabout and, when fairly in sight, Pommern got to the front, maintaining the lead till the end and won in a canter.

CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

LORD R. CECIL'S STATEMENT.

London, Received June 15.
In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated on behalf of the Government that no agreement exists with China regarding railways development by British subjects or British capital, though agreement signed by British syndicates are communicated to his Majesty's Legation. The Chinese Government has promised that certain railway concessions, for which a British firm has been negotiating, shall, whether granted to that firm or not, be reserved for British subjects.

SHIP ON FIRE.

IN BARCELONA HARBOUR.

London, Received June 16.
The steamer *Kingsland* with a cargo of jute is on fire in the harbour of Barcelona.

OBITUARY.

SIR NATHANIEL BARNABY.

London, Received June 16.
The death is reported of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby.
[Sir Nathaniel Barnaby was Admiralty overseer of H.M. ships *Viper* and *Wrangler* building on the Thames in 1854, in designing offices at the Admiralty, Somerset House, and afterwards at Whitehall in 1854-85; head of the designing and building departments in offices of Controllers of the Navy 1870-85.]

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The British have taken another line of trenches west of La Bassee.

The French brought down a German airship at Noroy sur Ourcq and took the aviators prisoner.

Fierce fighting continues between the Baltic and the Dniester. The situation at Shavli has undergone no change.

A Zeppelin raided the north-east coast of England last night, dropping bombs which killed fifteen persons and wounded fifteen.

Some Germans fired on the Russians, while the former were hoisting the white flag; whereupon they were annihilated with the bayonet.

The Italian progress on the Tyrol front and in the Carnia district continues, and the enemy have been repulsed at various points.

The vessel on which fire broke out in Barcelona Harbour was the *Queenland* and not the *Kingsland*. It is feared that serious damage has been sustained.

It has been ascertained that the injuries done to the *Breslau* in the recent Black Sea fight were more serious than was at first supposed. Some Turkish torpedo-boats were also sunk.

NEWS.

The annual Dragon Boat festival was held at Aberdeen to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

A polo match on behalf of the Belgian Relief fund will be played next Wednesday. Ireland v. "The Rest."

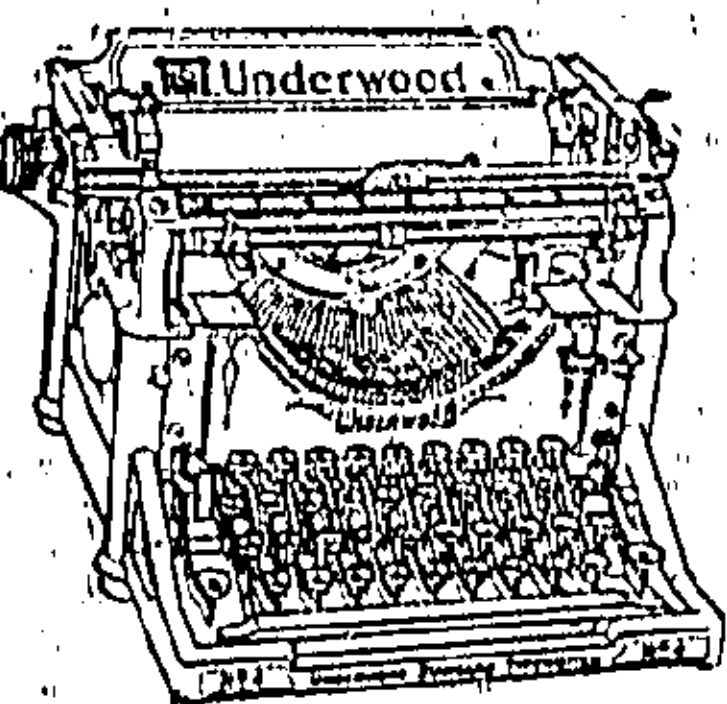
Articles await signature at this office for a contest between: Iron Box and Sapper Richards for the Light-weight Championship of the Orient.

NOTICES

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY



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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile, Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full particulars may be obtained either premises or

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Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore. BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

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Under English Management.

H. R. WARING, ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar, and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

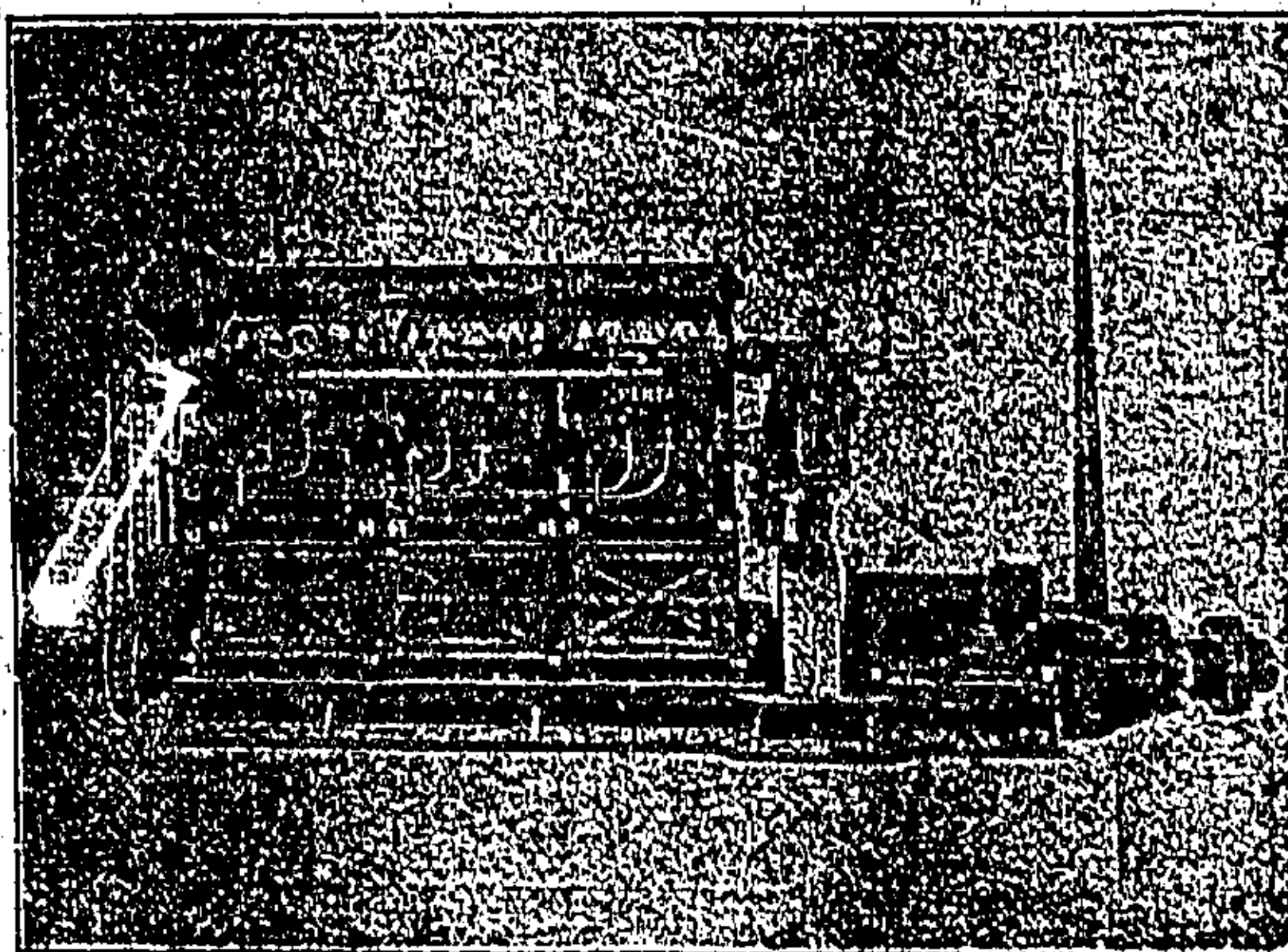
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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

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FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Metric System.

One of the many changes which it is hoped will be brought about as a result of the war is the universal use of the metric system. The advantages of standardising weights, measures and monies in national and international trading have frequently been urged in these columns and exponents of enlightened public opinion, at home and elsewhere have endeavoured in a variety of ways to push the cause. The outlook is most optimistic and it seems almost certain that one of the results of the war will be a general departure from useless tradition and petty prejudices in favour of a system of calculation which is so simple, convenient and logical. Never has there been so much interest displayed in the metric system as since the outbreak of the war.

Daily Press.

The Veil of Secrecy.

For more than a week there has been a singular absence of news respecting what is happening on the British front in Belgium as well as in respect of the operations in Gallipoli. There is a comforting old adage which assures us that "no news is good news." We trust it may be so in the present instance. The last news we had concerning the operations in Belgium was in an Amsterdam message, dated the 9th inst. which told us of "enormous movements of German troops" in the direction of the Yser Canal, and that in connection with this movement the Belgians had been closed and barbed and electric wires had been run along the whole line of frontier. This news naturally put us all on the tenterhooks of expectation, for what other meaning could it have than that another determined German assault on the British positions was imminent? We still wait for confirmation of these expectations.

China Mail.

Comments on the War.

Notwithstanding the mass of information published regarding the war it is indeed perplexing clearly to comprehend how the situation really stands. We were told months ago that the Germans were running very short of ammunition and there seemed good grounds for the belief. It also appeared to be a fact that they were finding it increasingly difficult to obtain the necessary metals for a further supply of munitions. Still they are blazing away. There is no doubt of that, and the only explanation is that the Teuton was much better provided with stocks of munitions and war material than was generally supposed. They have also been able apparently to get large supplies through certain neutral countries. A more effective curb upon this latter source is, happily, now being placed. Holland's restriction of her raw cotton export should also prove a big obstacle in the path of Germany's future supply of munitions, as the commodity forms an important ingredient in the manufacture of certain combustibles. There can be no doubt that if the Teuton's power of further supply of munitions could be dealt with effectively a speedy termination would inevitably follow. Until this takes place, the Germans will continue to be as destructive as possible, even though they know quite well that in the end defeat for them is certain.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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PORTABLE MOTORS.

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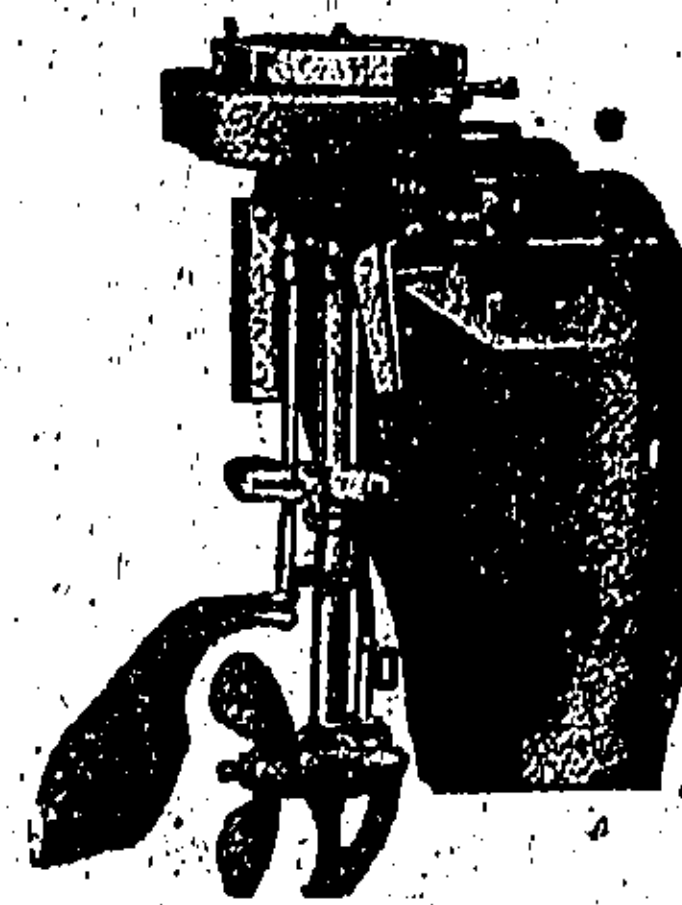
Two Sizes—2.3 h.p. & 3.5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnetos as desired.

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MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS. Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 38, Des Vœux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging. Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

Prepaid Advertisements

NOTICES.

Dear Bread at Home.
The price of the quarter (4lb.) loaf was again advanced a half penny in London last month. The general price was 8½d., but it varied slightly according to the district.

Jersey Man is 107.
Shashope, N. J., George Niper celebrated his 107th birthday yesterday in the little cabin near the old Shashope reservoir, where he has lived for nearly a century. His youngest son, Thul, 64 years old, lives with him.

Niper was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a charcoal burner. Niper makes axe handles for a living. He has smoked and chewed tobacco since he was 12, and says he thinks he has lived so long because he has been a moderate user of tobacco and alcohol. He has never been seriously ill.

U. S. Fleet to Stay in Atlantic.
Washington.—While Secretary Daniels said again to-night that he had not finally determined to abandon plans for sending the Atlantic fleet through the Panama Canal next month to San Francisco, it now is regarded in official circles as virtually certain that the fleet will be kept on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Daniels had a further conference during the day with Captain Hugh Rodman, marine superintendent of the canal, who told him that, although a vessel drawing 30 feet of water could be towed through the waterway at this time, the canal was only being used by day and dredging was going on steadily every night.

Dead Girl's Fiance's Claim.
Norristown, Pa.—A claim of \$75 against the estate of Mary E. Fritz, late of Pottstown, made by Irvin H. Hillebeitel, her fiance, for nursing her during her last illness, was refused to-day by Judge Silly in Orphans' Court in adjudicating the estate. Hillebeitel, who is an insurance agent in Pottstown, valued his services at \$25 a week. The court says:

"Miss Fritz and her sister, Mrs. Krause, lived together in Pottstown. Hillebeitel was looked upon as her best friend, who was paying attention to her as suitor. He knew her serious illness and feeble condition and Mrs. Krause testified that in her presence he stated his willingness to assist in waiting upon her. He failed to establish an implied contract that his friends received these services with the understanding that they would be paid for. He made no demand in her life-time for compensation."

Gunwomen in New York Strikers.
Washington Gunmen and gunwomen have been used by both strikers and employers in industrial disturbances. Police Commissioner Woods, of New York, told the Industrial Relations Commission. The Commissioner related details of an investigation of the confessions of a New York gang leader, "Dopey Benny," which culminated yesterday in the return of indictments by the New York County Grand Jury.

"This investigation," said Commissioner Woods, "has shown a large employment of gunmen by strikers and a somewhat less employment of gunmen by employers. In the cases of employers the gunmen are usually secured indirectly through the employment of private detective agencies which use gunmen. We have found that New York gunmen have been taken to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Not only gunmen, but in strikes involving women workers gunwomen have been used."

Commissioner Woods did not believe the present industrial system was the cause of the growth of gunmen as an institution. The employment of gunmen in strikes he believed merely incidental to the general life of crime led by the gangster.

Prof. Henry R. Senger, of Columbia University, declared that "no fair-minded person can deny that the courts of the land do act with a decided bias toward employers as against labour."

If you have lost your appetite for the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

TWO VIEWS OF A SITUATION.

German Victory Claims Affirmed and Denied.

Paris, May 6.—A semi-official Note issued this evening says:—"The Russian Embassy has declared that the Anglo-German communiques regarding an alleged victory over the Russians in Galicia are absolutely devoid of truth. This denial completes the collapse of the campaign organised by the Germans. It is easy to-day to describe the different methods employed by them since April 22 for the purpose of undertaking a political and diplomatic campaign, the reasons for which may readily be conceived. The German Great Headquarters has, in effect, made three simultaneous efforts. The first was in the Langemarch region. Here the surprise caused by asphyxiating gases enabled the Germans for a time to advance. This gain was nullified the very same evening, and the operation commented upon by the Paris German Press as a French defeat had no sequel."

"The second effort was made in the region of Les Eparges and Colonne. It was completely barren of result but this did not prevent the German communiques from mentioning this operation in such a way as to impress public opinion."

"Lastly, the third effort was essayed in the Carpathians. This time the advertising campaign was so well carried out that its organisers exceeded their instructions. The newspapers were told of a victory which had resulted in the capture of 600 guns and 300,000 Russian prisoners. Even the Wolff Bureau was forced to admit that this was too much. It published a telegram which is an admission putting the public on its guard against exaggerations concerning the victory in Galicia. To sum up, three times in ten days the Germans attempted to obtain a success which would promote their political campaign; three times they failed."

What the Germans Think.
Amsterdam, May 6.—While sharing the general exultation over recent German successes, Major Morant, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, urges the necessity of curbing extravagant hopes.

He says: "So far the Russians at the right moment have always understood how to make use of their numerical superiority. In their will and capacity to set a bound as soon as possible to the advance of the Allies we cannot therefore have any doubt though we can cherish a justified doubt as to whether at this moment the Russian army has in other places the troops at its disposal which it can bring up without damage to the other fronts."

The next few days will show whether the German Allies have set sufficient troops in motion to carry through the long-winded pursuit and whether the Russians in Galicia still continue to dispose of capable reserves."

Discussing the fighting near Ypres, Major Morant says: "There is no question here of breaking through on the grand scale nor of pressing back the enemy, who,

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Proposed Organisation in Shanghai.

The suggestion that American business men in Shanghai should combine with a view to forming an organisation for the furtherance of American trade and American interests generally in China, has been very favourably received says the *N. C. Daily News* of June 7 and will probably be given definite shape in the course of the next few days. It has been the practice of late to have special Wednesday luncheon meetings at the Palace Hotel, where American business men have met representatives of American houses visiting Shanghai on business, and other travellers, and it is from these meetings that the new idea has originated. The matter will be fully discussed at a meeting to be held at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Palace Hotel, at which the American Consul-General, Mr. T. Samson, who has taken great interest in the proposed organisation, will preside.

Although the scheme has not yet taken practical form we understand that the new organisation will be somewhat on the lines of the newly formed British Chamber of Commerce and will undertake duties relative to the protection of American interests and the furtherance of American trade here. The movement is assured of strong support, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance at the inaugural meeting. All American business men are asked to attend. The new organisation is to be quite distinct from the Wednesday Tiffin Club. The latter will continue as usual, it is hoped, with an increased membership, its usefulness having already been proved.

Owing to the long front which he occupies, cannot construct sufficient echelons in his rear. As I have already explained, the English battle area is densely occupied by troops to a tremendous extent, and one position lies behind the other. Supplies of all army requisites lie near their front. The basis of operations which they have established on the Continent permits of their fighting front being supported in the shortest time at every point. We should in this northern war theatre in the west for the present expect no decisive successes, but we believe that one daily success following another will not fail to produce an effect. For the moment it is only to the English that we can attribute unexhausted forces, but it is very questionable whether England can verify her slumbering forces."

Referring to the reports of disses among the Allies, Major Morant concludes: "However gladly we hear that reciprocal complaints among the Allies are assuming large proportions, no matter how probable such complaints are, we shall not wisely if we regard the necessities of our western enemies for the present as firm cement. Still greater and more decisive successes must be achieved by us before the crumbling up of one or other of the Allies is an accomplished fact."

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system.
"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.**

TO LET.—Houses in Torres Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street, also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply, Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

A NATION MOBILISED.

M.P.'s Suggestions to Facilitate War Work.

Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P., writing to the *Morning Post*, makes certain suggestions for meeting the war work problem.

"Surely the time has come," he says, "for absolute certainty as to the employment of every available factor, irrespective of personal consideration, for use in this crisis. The Government have naturally hesitated before adopting any legislative enactment involving universal Service, in view of the patriotic action of so many individual members of the population. But has not the time arrived when we should ask for service in a military or civil sense from every physically and mentally fit male and female member of the community? In that case undoubtedly we should increase our fighting capacity abroad and our work at home. There are many men of considerable ability who are engaged in work which men of less mental power could accomplish equally well if their services were utilised by the State. As an instance, I would refer to a well-known public man, an unrivalled organiser of great ability, who is acting in a minor capacity at the front, and who might be employed in organisation work. There are thousands of young men serving in the police force to-day who could be profitably employed in the Army, and there are special constables and others ready and willing to take their places. Those men who from conscientious or other motives are unwilling to volunteer for foreign service might be used for home defence. Every man worth anything is willing to make great sacrifices when general interests are at stake. I would be prepared to support almost any legislation, however drastic, which the Government considered essential for carrying this war to a victorious conclusion, but let us be sure that every available man, woman, and means of production is being employed. The Leader of the Opposition yesterday paid a tribute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the drink question. May I suggest that, if he can ensure sound alcoholic drink alone being sold, he will have done more than anyone in recent years in the cause of temperance."

WANTED.
WANTED.—Immediately expert Stenographer-Typist for legal office. Apply with full particulars stating age, experience and salary required and enclosing three recent references. "LEX" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to **CHATER and MODY**, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Furnished, including a splendid Piano, "Fair View" No. 3 Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample servants quarters. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co.**

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
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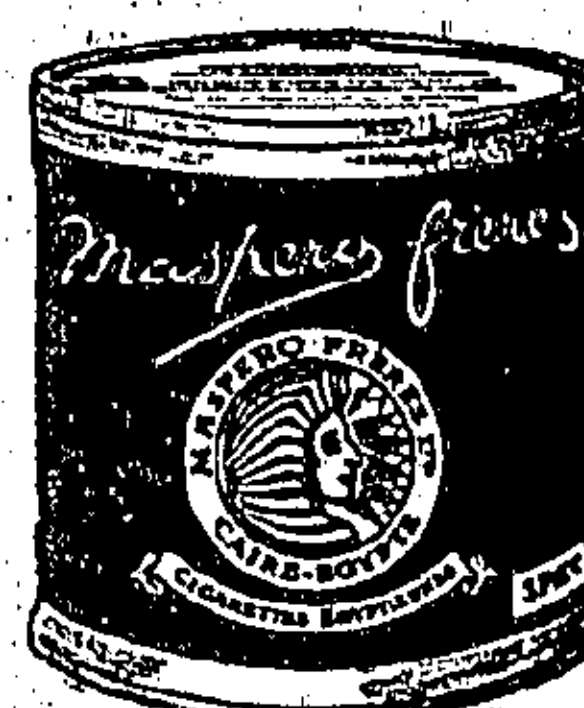
UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Cheney c/o Moutrie, Camdeni, Chop Man Woh West Point, Singapore.
Jones, Engineer Steamship Mexico City, Liverpool.
Mancini Post Office, London.
Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond.
Voceli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Joensen Vesting, Shanghai.
Lowlow, Yueton and Company, Amoy.
Chongshinglong, Shanghai.
Junyen, Shanghai.
Jenyuen, Shanghai.
R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1915.

NOTICE.
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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates for quarter and per mensura, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

OUR SANITARY BOARD DISCUSSES SANITATION.

It not uncommonly happens that the meetings of our Sanitary Board are characterised by a mixture of sense and nonsense—in which the former does not always preponderate. Yesterday's meeting was an average one. The question of the hour was: flush closets or the bucket system? The President, with a laudable effort after fairness to all parties, considered that the Board "should act on a strict principle" in dealing with applications for permission to use the new system. If an application were granted in respect to one house, he urged, it could hardly be refused in other cases. He thought "it would not be more dangerous to grant the privileges required for the better class European houses than it would be to keep the applicants under the discomforts and inconveniences of the present bucket system." We are not sure that we quite understand what Mr. Orms means by better class European houses; but let that pass.

From the report which we published yesterday one does not glean what the general opinion on the vexed question is among the members of the Board. Eight of these, besides the President, were present, but apparently only three spoke. One of them disputed the discomfort attaching to the bucket system, another called it the most hopelessly unpleasant and inconvenient system that was ever devised, while a third endeavoured to strike a happy middle between these two extremes of opinion. The line which Mr. Hewett took is, we think, hardly likely to find general approval among the Europeans of the Colony. One man's meat is another's bane, and there is no accounting for tastes. Mr. Goldring mentioned the fact that Mr. Hewett lived in an hotel—quite, we are well assured, without any intention of being in any way personal, but merely because the fact happened to fit in with the argument which he was desirous of advancing. We, in the same spirit, would ask: Would Mr. Hewett be as well satisfied with the bucket system if the hotel in which he resides were no better off for sanitary accommodation than the houses referred to in Kowloon and elsewhere? We have but to assume the existence of the old system in any hotel or large boarding-house to be aware at once of the dangers and discomforts of it.

Enough has been said at past meetings of the Board to show that there is no insuperable bar to establishment in Hongkong of the sanitary system which obtains in all civilised parts. The pros and cons have been weighed, over and over again, and it scarcely looks as though future discussions would be productive of anything startlingly new against or in favour of either system. The only two rational arguments advanced in favour of the bucket arrangement are that the Colony's water supply is a consideration, and that the house coolies do not understand the flushing of pipes and so would soon have them stopped or broken. Even if we allow that these two points are especially weighty ones—and we confess that hitherto we have not been led to that conclusion—they seem to us to be more than out-balanced by the mass of argument that can be brought against the existing method. Surely the position, when all is said, is one of at least possible cleanliness and comfort as against certain discomfort and spread of disease.

Ammunition—and Bribery.

Quite a useful sentence was handed out at the Police Court this morning to a wily Chinese who was charged not only with being in possession of a hundred rounds of ammunition but also with attempting to bribe a policeman to let him go. The policeman was a Chinese and the bribe five dollars—a point worth noting in that the offer of a sum equivalent to several days' pay constitutes something of a serious temptation to a Chinese of the poorer class. That the lunko proved incorruptible is something on which to congratulate him, seeing that he comes of a race among whom squeeze is instinctive. The fine inflicted in the case of the ammunition was \$100, which makes the bargain a poor one so far as the offender is concerned, especially as the ammunition was confiscated; while, for attempting to bribe, three months' gaol was the reward. This kind of sentence is surely calculated to break down the worst of the persistent attempts at bringing arms or ammunition into the Colony and attempting to corrupt the police to boot; though we cannot pretend that we shall ever feel completely happy until gaol accompanies the fine in every case of arms-smuggling. This colony has to be protected, before all things, against the indiscriminate possession of arms and ammunition by all and sundry.

Another Coffin.

A week or so ago we complained on behalf of the public that a coffin, from which water was dripping and which emitted a frightful stench, was allowed to be taken through the European business quarter of the Colony in the middle of the morning. One of our readers yesterday afternoon encountered a similar gruesome object—not, it is true, in the business quarter, but in a thoroughfare greatly frequented by European pedestrians and motorists; the Pokfulam Road to wit. By the side of the road lay a native coffin, apparently knocked together haphazard out of picking-axe wood, and the smell proceeding from it is described as positively overpowering. The case was not improved by the fact that our informant was accompanied by a lady and a delicate child. Are the Chinese allowed to deposit such objects of interest on a public thoroughfare, just as they please, and to leave them for an indefinite time with absolutely no one responsible? And are they permitted to construct coffins on such a principle that the odour of the dead body can be so easily and unmistakably apparent? Perhaps the Sanitary Board might be able to spare a few minutes for inquiry into this savoury matter.

The New Derby.

There is a certain amount of tragedy in having to describe one of the oldest sporting institutions as "New," and this has been the case with regard to the Blue Riband of the turf; the Derby. There is not a racehorse-owner in any part of the world, belligerent or neutral, that would not give more than one dare estimate to lead back to the weighing enclosure at Epsom a Derby-winner as King Edward did with Minor, or as both our noble and our untitled followers of the sport of kings, have done with other beautiful and historic animals whose names adorn the pages of racing history. When the minds of people are heavy with the weight and worry of war it appears somewhat flippant to talk of sport and the like; but when one refers to our Derby, our Grand National, and our Boat Race, one is touching upon not merely matters of sport, but institutions which are as near and dear to the heart of the true Britisher as any landmark in the nation's past. To have to call the Derby by anything but "the Derby" through no matter what cause, will take very much forgiving from the nation.

DAY BY DAY.

BUT THE JINGLING OF THE QUINIA HELPS THE HURT THAT HONOUR FEELS.—TENNYSON.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fog.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Dues per s.s. Malta.
English Mail.—Dues per s.s. Sardinia.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yungchow to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$365, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$860, buyers.
China Fires.—\$137, buyer.
Hongkong Fires.—\$395, buyers.
Hongkong, C. and M. S. S. Co., Ltd.—22½ sellers.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.75, x div. buyers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co., Ltd.—\$68½, buyers.
Hongkong Hotels.—Co. Ltd.—\$115, buyers \$103 sales.
Hongkong Tramway Co.—\$5, buyers.
Langkai's.—Tls. 40, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$113, buyers.
Luzons.—\$30½, sellers.
Green Islands.—6.90, sales.
China Manilas.—\$4.90, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9½.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Bankers Hill.

Opium on the s.s. Pyrrhus.

At the Police Court, this morning, confiscation was ordered in the case of the 280 lbs. of opium found on the s.s. Pyrrhus contained in twenty tins by Sergeant Pincott.

A Shipkeeper's Loss.

The Police have received a report from Sai Wan Ho to the effect that a shopkeeper has had stolen \$14.40 in money, jewellery and an opium pipe valued \$12.50.

Silk Delivery.

The Yokohama Office of the T.K.K. is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. "Shinyo Maru" on the 11th May was delivered in New York on the 12th inst.

Robbed While Shopping.

Mrs. Findlay Smith, of the Peak Hotel, had her bag containing about \$13 stolen whilst making purchases in a Japanese curio shop in D'Almeida Street yesterday. The bag was laid on the counter for a few seconds and in that short space it was taken.

Ammunition and Bribery.

A Chinese who was in unlawful possession of 100 rounds of ammunition, made matters worse for himself when arrested, by attempting to bribe the lunko who had him in charge, with \$5. At the Police Court, this morning, the defendant was fined \$100 in connection with the ammunition and he was sent to gaol for three months for the attempt to bribe.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a good house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when a fresh programme was presented, Mr. Albert Morrow, who has before performed in Hongkong, gave a clever and amusing little conjuring turn: "The Mystery of the Haunted House," and all the pictures were of an interesting nature. Special mention should be made of "The Doll"—a wonderfully well-arranged and well-acted French film-story in two parts. It is an altogether delightful little drama, which everyone should see.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

NEWS FROM GALIPOLI.

Air Raids.

Before we have had time to rejoice over the success of the Allies' air-raid on Karlsruhe, another wire comes, announcing that a Zeppelin has attacked the north-east coast of England, killing fifteen persons and wounding fifteen. We hope things are no worse—by which we mean that such wires occasionally understate the violence or the results of attacks of this description. This was notably the case in the recent Southend raid, during which at least ninety bombs must have been dropped; a figure markedly lower than that given by Reuters. Sometimes the suppression of the true is dangerously like the suggestion of the false. Britishers have been disposed to pride themselves on the courage of their wives and to think God that they are not as other men are where the publication of communications is concerned. Long may they have reason to boast that the Home messages are straightforward and true to the letter. Apropos of Karlsruhe, for once the Germans appear to have made no secret of what happened. The aeroplane fleet, apparently set out from the Nancy neighbourhood; let us hope that the bombs dropped on the arms factory took useful effect.

The Turk's Offensive.

The Dardanelles despatch is quite encouraging, the more so in that it speaks definitely of the weakening of the Turkish offensive. The Turk's inherent fatalism is a big thing, but to be sure; but even he is liable to panic and to despair, as we have seen scores of times during the present campaign. Manifestly, if trenches are to be taken one at a time, the Allies' progress is going to be slow; but previous wires had prepared us for this. The enemy has had everything in his favour so far as ground advantages are concerned, and this fact should help us to realise that every yard gained by the Allies is, in itself, something of a big triumph. Talking of the Turks, a newly arrived wire says that the Breslau was most seriously damaged in the recent Black Sea fight and that some Turkish torpedo boats were sunk.

In Parliament, Mr. Asquith at its head, appears to be giving general satisfaction. It may be only our fancy but it seems to us that one respect in which the new Ministry is clearing up much of the dust unavoidably left behind by the old one is as regards the question of greater frankness. As that as it may, the Coalition has succeeded in getting itself well spoken of by papers of all views, and that in itself is something of a score. Mr. Asquith's speech is of the sort that inspires confidence, and his reiteration of the national policy—that of pursuing the war "at any cost to a victorious issue"—shows that his former memorable statement to the same effect was not uttered in haste. His appeal to every citizen of the Empire to take a hand in the game will not miss its mark, nor will it fail to increase his personal popularity to an extent unknown before. Mr. Dillon's assurances on behalf of the Nationalists have come at a seasonable time; not that there was ever room for doubt as to Irish loyalty except in a few fanatical brains; but all these little things add to the general good feeling and sense of security.

SERIOUS CASE.

Man Alleged to have been held up by Armed Men.
The Police have received a report from Lo Pak-fuk that whilst on his way from Yan Loong to Tai-po, on the 15th inst., he was held up by two men, one holding a revolver up to him. He was told to empty his pockets on the ground or he would be shot. This he did, and the robbers took \$400 in Hongkong ten-cent pieces and they cleared off over the gap in the direction of Tai-po.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

HONGKONG GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Government House.

Hongkong.
Dear Sir, I should be very much obliged if you would kindly print the enclosed correspondence in your next issue.

Yours truly,

HELENA MAY.

Hongkong, June 17.
St. George's Hospital for War Refugees,
49, St. George's Road, S. W. London, April 29, 1915.

Dear Madam,—Through the good offices of my sister-in-law, Mrs. C. J. Eyres, this letter is to have the benefit of the contribution of clothes which the Hongkong ladies have so kindly made for the destitute Belgian refugees. I would like to thank very warmly all who have helped in the making of a despatching. They will all be very useful, the helmets will have to go to Belgian soldiers returning to the front, of whom there are a great many.

All presents of clothing are very warmly welcomed, and especially valued now when the supply (not unnaturally after so many months) has greatly diminished, though the demand is still steady, if not so overwhelming as in the first weeks of the German invasion.

It has greatly touched the feelings of the destitute Belgians to know that friends in the most distant parts of the world have thought of their needs and set to work to supply them.

The whole of this Refugees work, in all its branches, has, you know, grown out of Lady Lugard's little Committee, which had no idea of the huge organisation destined to grow from the small plant. Again thanking you all—I am, yours very gratefully

MARIE EYRES.

94 Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead,
8th May, 1915.

Dear Lady May,—I was much delighted to receive your kind letter of April 1 and hear that you and your friends in Hongkong have sent off another box of garments to the Jackanapes Society. All the things you mention will very quickly be put into use except the Balachava cap. These are not needed in the trenches now, but I fear they are sure to be still needed when the cold weather returns, and if we have mercifully ceased to fight by then they will be useful for tubercular cases sleeping in the open air. I have been so much interested by visiting the wounded men in Hampstead Hospital. Private Wakefield, K. O. Y. L. I. who is mentioned in the report I send you, was stationed in Hongkong some little time ago.

He played in the 1st XI at cricket and now at Cedar Lawn Hospital plays on the lawns most keenly. I asked who ran the runs and he replied, "We make those who have legs run for us." There are a sad number with only one leg.—Yours sincerely and gratefully,

H. EDEN.

London, May 9th, 1915.
Dear Lady May,—Some thanks for your kind letter and the different parcels which you have all so kindly sent us. The black things are especially useful for the poor mothers who during this trying winter lost some of their little ones; they feel they must have black and it cuts into their weak money and gets them into debt, so we were glad to be able to help them.

The men's clothes were much appreciated by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society as they deal with the wounded and discharged men. I sent another parcel to Miss Tucker who is dealing with such cases in Shoreditch.

I took some of the long white knitted jackets to the Chest Hospital, of which I am a member of the Ladies' Committee and they are finding them very useful for the women during open air treatment. The Hospital is very good to any of our S.S. R.A. cases. Any things that do not seem quite suitable to be given direct to the women, we send to a Jumble Sale for the benefit of the work done

BOXING.

Articles Between Richards and Box Waiting to be Signed.

At the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, articles governing fight for the Lightweight Championship of the Orient are drawn up and waiting for the signature of Sapper Richards and Iron Box. Fifty dollars has been deposited by Richards as a guarantee of good faith, and we are awaiting the decision of Iron Box and his backers as to their intentions. At the moment there is some difficulty over the division of the purse, and, until the parties have come to some definite understanding in regard to this, there is little likelihood of the match being arranged.

This morning Sapper Richards came to this office and asked if there had been any developments, but he had to be informed that there were none. The title is at present held by Richards and he is very keen on proving his claim to it, even against so formidable an opponent as Box. We are also informed that Box is anxious to meet Richards, and, this being the case, it is to be hoped that boxing enthusiasts in the Colony will shortly be given an opportunity of seeing these lads strip for what will certainly be a very tough battle.

It is reported that Box, who was always speedy, has even increased that quality, and, further, he has developed in a surprising manner that which he so sadly lacked in former days—a punch. Richards being a hard-bitten fighter, the contest should prove one of the merriest we have had for long time—that is if it is arranged. The articles can be seen by the supporters of either parties on application.

FOR THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Next Wednesday's Polo Match.

Under the patronage of H. R. the Governor, H. E. Major General Kelly and Commodore Anstruther R.N., a polo match will be played at Causeway Bay on Wednesday June 23 at 5.30 p.m., weather permitting, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. The teams (Ireland) against "The Rest" will be:—

Ireland—Major Lawder, Lieut. Wyndham Quin, R.N., Capt. Thomson 18th L.I. and Lieut. Forbes, R.N.
The Rest—Captain Batterley Smith, R.A., Messrs V. Smyth, R.A., David Landale and A. David.

The Band of the 18th Light Infantry will be in attendance. The price of admission to seats (and tea, provided by the members of the Hongkong Polo Club) will be \$2. Admission to the Ground, for N.C.O.'s and men of His Majesty's forces and the employees of the Naval Yard will be 25 cents.

MOTOR PILOT BOAT FOR HONGKONG.

Messrs. W.S. Bailey & Co., Ltd. have completed, to the order of Captain Philip Going, the well-known pilot, a motor pilot boat of the following dimensions: Length 30 ft., beam moulded 6 ft. 9 in., D.P. moulded 4 ft. 4 in., Extreme Draught 3 ft. 5 in.

The little vessel is ballasted to give stiffness in rough weather, fitted with cabin and sleeping accommodation for owner and crew, and is generally suitable for a protracted stay outside the harbour in bad weather to attend on incoming ships.

The Motor is a 28 Horse Power Kelvin giving a speed on trial of eight knots and the boat has already been some time at work without the slightest hitch.

Captain Going's many friends among shipmasters will be glad of the greater promptness and efficiency which his new enterprise affords them.

by the women's branch of the Maurice Hostel. So you see, we find a use for all you and the ladies of Hongkong so kindly send us and Messrs. Shewan-Tome are so kind in repacking the contents of the cases in small parcels so we are able to cope with the things quite easily.—Yours sincerely,

H. LLOYD THOMAS.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE SURRENDER OF GARUA.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

June 15, 12.15 p.m.

The Colonial Office announces a telegram has been received from the Governor General of Nigeria who reports that the Garua, which commenced on May 31, surrendered unconditionally on June 11, to an Anglo-French Force. Garua was an important German station on the Benue River, and since the repulse on August 1, of the first British attack it had been considerably strengthened.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

THE AIR ATTACK ON KARLSRUHE.

June 16, 2.50 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—We maintained our gains north and south of Arras despite counter attacks, which were all repulsed. The German attack on defenceless British and French aeroplanes, which commenced on June 11, in the morning, reached its twenty-third aeroplane left at 3 in the morning, reached Karlsruhe despite a northerly wind, and dropped 130 bombs at Karlsruhe, viz., the castle, arms factory, and station. A panic ensued at the latter, where trains were hurriedly despatched. The aeroplanes were heavily cannonaded on going and coming, but all returned except two.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

June 16, 4.30 a.m.

British officers who were solitary confined in Germany have been released in consequence of the release of the crews of German submarines in England.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DENIAL.

June 16, 4.30 a.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent reports that President Wilson has denied that America has declined to participate in peace negotiations by various neutrals. He declared that America has done everything possible to facilitate the movement of peace.

MR. ASQUITH'S DETERMINATION.

June 16, 6.35 a.m.

All the papers endorse Mr. Asquith's unflinching determination to continue the war to a victorious issue. It only remains for ministers to act upon Mr. Asquith's words.

VICE-ADMIRAL MADDEN PROMOTED.

June 16, 6.35 a.m.

Rear-Admiral Charles Edward Madden has been promoted Vice-Admiral.

THE LUSITANIA.

THE SINKING AND AFTER.

Account by Passengers.

Queenstown, May 9.—The horror which filled the mind at the first tidings of the crowning German atrocity deepens with every hour that passes. Yesterday one clung to the slender hope that some of the missing might have been picked up by passing vessels and carried to England. To-day that hope has gone, and the appalling fact must be accepted that over 1,400 men, women, and children have been sacrificed to the enemy's mad lust of murder.

But grief and loathing do not exhaust the feelings of those who have listened to the poignant stories of survivors. In the smaller details the accounts do not all agree; it would, indeed, be extraordinary if they did, for when men have been face to face with death their recollections are apt to be blurred. Yet on the vital points there is no conflict, and the story of the tragedy, reconstructed from this common evidence, is not only harrowing but disquieting.

Could the disaster have been prevented? If not, could not many more lives have been saved? These are questions which have framed themselves as the rescued have given their sad tale, and they are questions which demand an answer.

It has already been briefly told how the great ship was steaming on a placid sunlit sea, only a few miles from the Irish coast, when a torpedo, despatched by a hidden, merciless foe, shattered her side and sent her with awful suddenness to her doom. For perhaps 20 minutes she floated, listing helplessly on her side, while those on board sought to save themselves. Then, without plunging or rocking the vessel gently dipped her bows and was gone.

The Living and the Dead. Two hours afterwards, fishing boats, tugs, and trawlers began to reach the spot. From crowded

what seemed to be an oblong black object with four apparently dome-like projections. It seemed to move swiftly at times, then slowed down, disappeared, and appeared again. At last it disappeared altogether and the Lusitania resumed her even course at a speed, I judged, of about 18 knots, or perhaps less. The conclusion we came to was that the object we had watched was a submarine and that it had turned out to be a friendly one. At this time there was no other vessel save a fishing smack in sight. The land had been distinctly visible for more than three hours, and I should say we were about 12 miles out.

At 10 minutes to 2, I went down to luncheon. There was some discussion at the table about the object we had seen, but everybody was calm and confident. About 10 minutes later there was a muffled drum-like sound coming from the direction of the bow. It was accompanied by a shivering or trembling of the vessel. Immediately afterwards the ship began to list starboard side.

There were general exclamations on the part of the women at the noise of the explosion. The men soothed them by declaring that there was no danger, and that we had only struck a small mine. The first panicky feeling of the passengers soon disappeared and they began to make their way in perfect order from the dining saloon to the deck above. There was no crushing, the only trouble being the sharp slope of the deck.

There were no boats being lowered on the star-board side, where the sea was now only about 12 ft. below the rail. So I turned, half-climbing, round the deck towards the first-class part. I looked for a life-belt, but could see none. The only person I found there was a Catholic priest. I ran back towards my cabin, in the second-class part. On the way I came to a stewardess who was struggling to get out some life-belts stowed away overhead. I got them out and after helping her to tie one on, I put one on myself.

Near this spot I saw a woman clinging to the gunwale of an unlowered boat. Looking over the side of the ship I saw a boat which was being lowered, about 8 ft. below, so I pushed the woman over. She fell into the boat and I dropped over after her. As the lowering of the boat proceeded the ropes at the bow got fast and the stern fell until the boat was almost perpendicular. A young fellow—one of the stokers, I believe—promptly seized a hatchet and cut away the ropes. The boat dropped straight into the water with a splash. Strangely enough none of us fell out. Two men, one of whom had sung in a concert the night before, were in the water alongside us, and tried to get into the boat, but some of the men already in it exclaimed, "Shove away or we shall go down in the suction."

We took the cats and pushed off about 50 ft. The boat was so crowded and low that water was lapping in rapidly over the side. We tried to furl her out, some of us using our hats, but we did not make much progress. As the boat was gradually being submerged I threw out a keg which was lying in the bottom of the boat and jumped out after it. I swam to it and held on. A steward named Freeman, who was clinging to a deck-chair, came and joined me.

Looking back over my shoulder I saw a number of people scrambling out of the boat I had just left, and in a short time it turned completely over. There was another boat very heavily laden, some distance away, and a number of contrivances which appeared to be small rafts. Altogether I should think there were about ten or a dozen boats or rafts afloat.

The steward and I floated about clasping our legs for at least an hour. Then we managed to reach a raft made of canvas with iron rowlocks. There were about 25 people on it, two of them women. They helped us on board. We took a light-house as our objective and rowed desperately, tasing turns at the bars, for about an hour. Then we were cheered by the sight of a patrol boat. She signalled to us and we ceased rowing.

The Last Moments. She came up, took us on board, and then went on to the scene of

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stillborn Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	... ..	... \$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	... 1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	... ..	... .90 "
PASTRY	... ..	... .80 "
CHEESE	... ..	... .70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Tons
	295
																	313
																	322
																	296
																	287
																	320
																	209
																	319
																	293
																	280
																	337
																	287
																	256
																	301
																	303
																	263

Total to 16th inst. 4,770

Daily average 298.125

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the third year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 30th June, 4th year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
 - a. All Magistrates Yamen.
 - b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
 - c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.
 - d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The blank coupon No. 1 of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of land tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF
NATIONAL LOANS.

(Continued on Extra.)

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|------|---|--|
| 2535 | (a) White Birds
(b) My Fairy Godmother | "Moon Magic"—Song Cycle:
MR. EDGAR COYLE,
Baritone |
| 2536 | (a) Tears that Children Shed
(b) Almond Blossoms | EDOARDO DI GIOVANNI
Tenor |
| 2537 | Mother o' Mine
O, Go on with Me in the Summer Night | MR. WALTER PASSMORE,
Sullivan Duet by Walter Passmore and Robert Howe |
| 2538 | Am I Alone? from "Patience"
When I Go Out of Door, from "Patience" | MR. IVOR FOSTER,
Baritone. |

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,357, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 19th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 19th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 12, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 17th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 18th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Talsan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

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IPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser Katori Maru Capt. E. Kon	T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon. T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 26th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 21st June.
KOBE & Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {TUES., 29th June at 10 a.m.

† Omitting Keelung.

‡ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa "	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	Kalgan	19th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	20th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	21st June at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 17th June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tjilaroem	JAVA	14th June	JAVA	17th June
Tjipanas	SHAI	24th June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjilatap	JAPAN	2nd July	JAVA	25th June
				3rd July

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60.
" " San Francisco £45. " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	.....	22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aidenham	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers and Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailun	A. H. Stewart	THURS., 17th June at 12 noon.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 18th June at 2.30 p.m.
Hailching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 22nd June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Chesfo Breakwater.
The tender from the Netherlands Harbour Works Company has been accepted for the construction of the Chesfo Breakwater. The present scheme differs in many respects, says the North-China Daily News from the one recommended in 1910. The works will now consist of an eastern breakwater, off Tower Hill; a western mole with a quay-wall on the northern part of it, and dredging within the shelter formed by the breakwater and the mole. The breakwater will consist of a foundation of rubble stone, on which will be built a wall of masonry with a caisson of reinforced concrete, filled with concrete at each end. Before the rubble stone is dumped, a channel will be dredged to a depth of 30ft. below Chesfo Zero to receive the stone. The mole consists of a mound of sand covered with clay, brushwood and stones surmounted by a parapet of masonry. In addition to the breakwater and the quay-wall, a jetty will be built connecting the breakwater with the hinterland, the importance of which is pretty obvious. It runs right to the shore, and will have direct communication with a proposed future railway running to Weishien, which in turn will connect with Tsienanfu and Tsingiao. Although not provided for in the contract, it is almost certain that piers will be erected along the jetty, the idea being to provide additional accommodation for steamers. Commenting on the present scheme, the engineer says that in recent years many schemes have been proposed to improve Chesfo harbour, all with a view to forming a shelter. The present scheme completes, to a certain extent, the idea given in the scheme of the Works Department of the Maritime Customs in 1910. The shelter under the present contract is formed by the eastern breakwater and the western mole about on the same place as provided for in the 1910 scheme. The mole will have a broken form, constituting a western and a northern part, and there will be an entrance between the breakwater and the mole and at the south-east between the breakwater and the Tower Hill. The former entrance will be used for steamers entering harbour, while the other will be used by junks and in the event of the northern entrance becoming, from any cause, blocked. To connect the breakwater with the shore at this point would raise the cost of the work rather considerably and would have no commercial use at present, but if found necessary, the connection can be formed at any time. With regard to the depth of water, the vicinity between the jetty and the breakwater will be dredged to a depth of 20ft. Chesfo Zero, which is about 21ft. below low water, and about 30ft. below high water. Near the breakwater itself, dredging will be done to a depth of 25ft. O.Z., providing for 20ft. at low water. The idea of this is to make it possible for ocean-going steamers to get alongside at half tide and, if necessary, to depart under the same conditions. The Customs authorities will erect three light-houses, one at each end of the breakwater and one at the end of mole, a sum of Hk. Tls. 7,000 having been included in the contract for this purpose. The breakwater will be about 2,000ft. long, the jetty will be 6,000ft. long, including the northern part which itself will be about 1,200ft. long, and the quay wall will extend for 600ft. The whole work is expected to occupy about four years. The price of the contract reaches close upon \$4,000,000.

Asiatic Fleet Admiral.
Washington, Secretary Daniels announced to-day the selection of Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter to command the Asiatic fleet of the United States Navy. He will succeed Admiral Walter O. Cowley, who will retire from active service under the age limit on July 11.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.M. *Kew Gardens, Deeside*

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

THE LUSITANIA.

(Continued from page 5.)

Some light is, perhaps, thrown on this incident by the statement that after the ship had tilted over to a sharp angle she remained for a time in that position, and, bearing in mind all that had been said and written about the Lusitania's watertight compartments and "double skin," some of the passengers thought she was really unsinkable. These points, and others of which rumour whispers, will no doubt be elucidated in good time.

Condition of the Lifeboats.

Dr. C. E. Foss, of Montana, one of the survivors, described the sound of the explosion as "a loud, voluminous boom." The ship heeled over rapidly, and it was difficult to get upon deck against the "falling" of the ship. One curious result of the shock, he noticed, was that the foremost of the four funnels leaved sideways. He obtained a lifebelt and jumped overboard on the port side. He fell near a propeller, which was still revolving, though at a diminishing speed. Just above it, smashed against the side of the ship, was a boat still hanging by ropes from the davits, and to this boat a man was clinging.

The ship was lurching forward, receding, and plunging forward again. Women and children were jumping overboard from the port side, which was high above the water. He swam to one woman who was clasping a child and held them up until a boat which had been lowered drifted near to them. The occupants of the boat lifted in first the child and then the mother.

Fearing to be dragged down by the suction of the sinking ship, he swam to another boat about 80 or 100 yards away. The boat, he found, was full of women. It was leaking badly, and he urged the women to bale out the water. They had, however, no means of baling except by using their hands, and before long the boat capsized, flinging the women into the water. Most of them managed to grasp the upturned boat, but, as they were nearly all on one side of it, their weight turned it completely over again. They tried to clamber back into it, only to capsize it once more. It was not until the boat had "revolved" half a dozen times that those who were left were able to steady it and climb into it.

There were still two of the women in the water. An oar was floating near and this he seized by the middle. With difficulty he managed to push it within the reach of the two women, and with one holding each end he propelled the oar for some yards to a "canvas raft" on which were several men. They were dragged upon the raft, and he spent 40 minutes in reviving by artificial respiration one of the women, who was unconscious. Not long afterwards the Indian Empire, a small steamboat, picked them up.

Excitement Among the Crew.

The Lusitania went down with several of her lifeboats still hanging from the davits, loosened but not detached and many passengers went down with the ship. When the list was so great that the starboard deck was almost awash, the ship appeared to remain in that position for some time, and this led many to think that she would keep afloat. Dr. Foss continued:—

There was no panic. I noticed more excitement among the crew than among the passengers. The crew were running round half-dazed instead of seeing to the boats. In fact, most of the boats that were lowered were released by male passengers with the help of some of the crew.

Asked whether boat drill was practised during the voyage, Dr. Foss said he heard that there was a drill at half past 5 on Thursday morning. The boats were uncovered and swung out, and left in that position, but some of them had been badly calked and the seams were starting.

Except for two British ships just outside New York Harbour, no warships were seen at any time. He had, however, been told by some of the fellow-passengers on Friday morning that the officers had received a number of wireless messages during the morning.

Passengers' Struggles in the Water.

Mr. Franklin, of Birmingham, said he was on board with his wife, two boys, and a little girl. He put his family into a boat, and then got a lifebelt for himself. The boat capsized. He managed to get hold of two of the children, but when the ship sank they were under and the children were wrenched from his grasp. He came up alone. Francis, one of the boys, about eight or nine years old, clung to the overturned boat until he was rescued.

Mr. Isaac Lehmann, of New York, said:—

I was in the smoking-room with a friend when I heard a shot fired. There was only one torpedo. It struck in the neighbourhood of the engine-room. I ran out to the boats. While an attempt was being made to lower one of the boats the ropes snapped and 30 people were thrown into the water. I ran to my cabin, got my revolver and a lifebelt, came back to a second boat which had been loaded. I shouted, "For God's sake, launch the boat." A man replied, "The captain's orders are not to launch the boats." I promptly drew my revolver and said, "I'll shoot the first man who does not launch that boat."

The boat was launched with about 60 people in it. They got away all right but the Lusitania lurched and the boat came back and struck the side, about 20 people being killed or injured. At the same moment I heard an explosion in the forepart of the ship, and two minutes later the ship went down.

I was thrown clear of the wreckage, but went under twice. Then my lifebelt brought me up, and by placing two oars under my arms I kept myself afloat for about four hours and a half, when I was rescued. Some of us knew of the threats against the vessel before we left New York, but they had no effect at all upon us. We did not regard them as serious.

Mr. Isaac Jackson, of Paterson, New Jersey, said the sound of the explosion—he heard only one—was a rending, grinding sound rather than a sharp report, and it shook the ship under his feet. During the morning the boats had all been swung out ready for lowering, and owing to the heavy list it was impossible to get those on the port side in a position for lowering. Men of the crew and passengers stood in the collapsible boats underneath and tried to push the lifeboats out over the side, but they were too heavy, so they gave it up and climbed into the boats to await events. Mr. Jackson continued:—

An officer at once ordered us out of them, shouting to us that there was no danger. So we got out and stood talking and waiting until the ship went down. I think that as she had ceased to heel over beyond a certain point the officers thought she would keep afloat. She sank quite suddenly.

Those who were standing on deck tried to hold together, but when we were in the water I had to break away from a man who was dragging me down by the wrist. I was picked up by a lifeboat which was so crowded that the oars could not be used.

The passengers were wonderfully calm, women as well as men. There was very little screaming

until the last cry as the ship sank. She was struck about 10 minutes after 2 o'clock and all the survivors with watches tell me that their watches stopped at half-past 2.

Scenes At Queenstown.

Queenstown, May 9. Queenstown to-day is a town of the dead and dying, the maimed, the sick—and the sorrowing. The hotels are hospitals and the town hall and other buildings are mortuaries. The arrival of survivors has ceased, and most of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania who escaped with little or no injury have departed, but everywhere evidence of the disaster is to be seen, and the brilliant sunshine has only heightened the feeling of gloom. Every now and then there has passed through the main street a mournful little procession of men bearing stretchers on which, covered by a flag—I saw several on which the flag was the Stars and Stripes—were the bodies of the latest victims of submarine attack. As they passed along the street all hats were reverently raised and soldiers and sailors who were among the crowds standing stillly erect gave the salute. Round the many mortuaries passed anxious relatives of their mournful quest.

A visit to the mortuaries has brought home more thoroughly than anything before the frightful reality of war as it is waged by the Germans. The chief of the three resting-places of the dead is the market-hall, a small, bare chamber emptied of its everyday furniture, and filled with as many victims of the nameless submarine as it can hold. Men and women have been passing down the files of dead all day long seeking relatives and friends who, they feared, were among the missing. Human emotion has at times almost reached breaking-point. The dead lay as they were found, in the clothing in which they were taken from the water. Their faces still bore the expression with which each one of these cruelly slain men, women, and children had met death. For there were several children in the chamber of death.

Men broke down, when they looked upon a young mother lying there with her dead baby, perhaps 18 months old, folded in her protecting arms. Near by were two baby twins. I am told, too, of a sailor who was found with the body of a little child strapped on his shoulders. Two children, who went down together with their arms round each other, were still folded firmly together when their bodies were recovered. The awful horror of these sights! Some of the dead faces were expressions of terror at their swift doom; others were calm and beautiful. There have been heart-rending recognitions, and there have been steps that sadly turned away to come again on the morrow.

And, with all the solemn panoply of death, there is nothing to suggest to the mind of the reverent observer that this spectacle had even a remote connection with civilised warfare. There are no weapons with the bodies, although some are badly scarred, and nothing to ward off a shameful blow. These poor souls were unarmed and helpless when they went to their death. So it is that Queenstown is seething with the fury of men who ask themselves what they can do to make the Germans answerable for this appalling crime.

Many Child Victims.

Three stewards on the ship with whom I talked to-day were quite overcome by the thought of the young girls and little children who are numbered among the victims. "We had an exceptionally large number of them," one said. "I did not see many of them on my deck after the torpedo struck us, and though I am not certain, I believe the majority were lost." While the loss of life has been tremendous, it might easily have been

far heavier, for the situation when the Lusitania was torpedoed was really as bad as it could be.

I am told on good authority that the first torpedo—for Captain Turner is convinced that two torpedoes struck the ship—entered the forward stokehold and broke the main steam-pipe. This completely paralysed the engines, and it was found to be quite impossible to reverse them. The ship was travelling at a considerable speed at that time, and though the engines were stopped, in the absence of the power to reverse them it was impossible to stop the ship. She made considerable headway for at least 10 minutes, and while she was moving forward the boats could not be lowered. When they reached the water the speed of the vessel was bound to cause the boats to capsize, as two which were let down afloat had to be done. Thirty boats had been swung out during the morning in preparation for any emergency, but as they could not be lowered immediately a number on the port side, owing to the heavy list, were never launched at all; when those on the other side could be lowered only a few minutes were left before the ship sank. This interval before the launching of the boats doubtless led to the belief on board that all was well and that there was no immediate danger.

Grief and Fury in Liverpool.

Liverpool, May 9. Liverpool is profoundly moved over the sinking of the Lusitania. There are reasons why the calamity should be felt more keenly here than anywhere else. Liverpool regarded the magnificent ship as its own special possession, one of the glories of its great ports and there was no spectacle to which parents were more fond of bringing their children to see than that of "Lucy," as she was affectionately called, coming in or going out of the Mersey. To add to the sense of personal loss, the captain and nearly every man of the crew belonged to Liverpool.

Most of the survivors of the crew came home this morning. They were expected at 5 o'clock, and even at that early hour there was a big crowd at Lime-street Station to meet them. They were the same people whom I had seen last night waiting and weeping before the windows of the Cunard offices, in which were shown the names of rescued passengers and crew as they were telegraphed from Queenstown. For the most part they were women and girls, the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the crew. With grey shawls wrapped round their heads they kept vigil through the night, and hungrily scanned each fresh bulletin. Now and then a piercing cry was heard, "He's saved," and three or four women would rush away frantically exclaiming "Saved! Saved! Saved!" as if hastening to spread the good news in their neighbourhood.

Joy and Grief.

The scenes at Lime-street Station were more poignant still. Shortly after 6 o'clock the train came in with over 200 of the crew. There were a few petty officers; the others consisted of engineers, stewards, firemen, seamen, trimmers, watchmen, waiters, and messenger boys, who made up the miscellaneous staff of the big liner. Some had bandages round their heads, some were limping, and a few, more seriously injured, had to be carried away in motor-cabs. They all came in such clothes as they happened to have on when their ship was taken unawares, but what was most curious was the contrast between their stoical unconcern and the anxious, tear-stained faces of the throng of women and girls by whom they were immediately surrounded.

I saw one elderly woman, with her shawl hanging from her

shoulders and her grey hair in disarray, advancing slowly through the crowd calling out, "Is Dan Dally among ye? Dan Dally the fireman?" She was a mother seeking distractedly for her son. Clutching by the arm each member of the crew she encountered, she would moaningly ask whether he did not know Dan Dally the fireman, but none of them knew him. At last she came upon a fireman who did know, and I heard the decisive answer which shattered her hopes. "Dan is gone, madam. He was down below at the time." Throwing up her hands with a gesture of despair, the mother turned aside to lean over a packing case for support while she wept and wailed in sorrow.

The feeling here is composed of fury and grief. Moving among the crowds before the Cunard offices and at Lime-street Station I heard men say to each other, with set teeth and grim faces, "These accursed Germans." The expression indicates the loathing that is felt for a foe at whose deeds civilisation stands aghast. But something more is wanted, and what that is is best described in a sentence from an appeal which Lord Derby issued yesterday. "This country," he says, "calls no longer for men to fight an honourable foe. It calls for men to hunt down and crush once and for all a race of cold-blooded murderers."

The Union Jack on the City Hall flags at half-mast out of respect for the dead, but the flag floats mast-high in the national spirit of the people.

German-Owned Shops Wrecked.

The intensity of feeling aroused in Liverpool has resulted in a number of shops owned by Germans being wrecked. The windows of the shops were broken and the contents thrown about the streets.

In the neighbourhood of Everton so threatening was the attitude of the crowds that a posse of police about 50 strong had to be called upon and they made about 20 arrests. The angry rioters thereupon jeered the police in an endeavour to rescue their comrades, and the police had to use their batons to quell the disturbance.

The Scene Twenty-four Hours After.

We have received by wireless from a passenger in the Misasqui the following description of what he saw when the vessel passed over the scene of the sinking of the Lusitania 24 hours after it occurred:—

Saturday, 1.30, at lunch. A swerve. A suspicion. On deck. See floating deck chairs. A boat. I read "Liverpool." Swerve. Rear watch of our bows swings her round. "Lusitania."

My God, it has happened! I realise that we are on the scene of a great tragedy. Lifeboats. On with a pair of boots and a bat within. Collapsible boats. Some with sides not up. An oar. Whale-boats, keel upwards. A body with lifebelt slipping off at neck. Dead? Yes. Anyhow, Captain Evans has 1,000 lives here to get into safety. Up goes our speed. A dashing zig-zag course. Now a bald head bobs up not 20ft. away, ghastly in the sunshine. The water is almost motionless. The silence. The shrieking of that silence. The impressiveness of it all, coupled with a dawning of our own danger, brought a wonderful calm to all. Our women were fine, silent, and with full sympathy which overrode fear. We can do naught but race on. But by 6 at night our own risk is over. Captain Evans' calm and dignity when I interviewed him in his cabin were fine, yet no man could live his previous 24 hours unmoved, and his thoughts must have flown to his own boy in the trenches.—Times.

LANDLORD SUES TENANT.

Was the Writ for Damages Premature.

This afternoon in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, H. Mace, 98D, Wanchai Road, engineer, sued A. C. Bower, storehouse man, No. 7, "B" Block, Married Quarters, Queen's Road East, to recover the sum of \$73.41 made up as follows:—rent for the month of May for one half of 98D, Wanchai Road \$35; one half the cost of light during April \$1.45; one half of the excess water rate \$30.75; one half cost of light during May \$1.21; one month's rent as damages for vacating the said premises without giving notice to the plaintiff \$35.00.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defence.

Mr. Dixon said that the only amount in dispute between the parties was the sum of \$35 the last item on the writ. All the rest had been paid into court since the action commenced.

Mr. Gardiner took a preliminary objection which would dispose of the case. His Lordship would see from the endorsement on the writ that a month's rent was damages for vacating the premises without giving notice to the plaintiff. His submission was that the rent for the month of June was not due until midnight, June 30 or July 1; therefore the writ so far as the writ was concerned was premature.

His Lordship:—When did he vacate?

Mr. Gardiner:—The vacation does not matter at all. Continuing he said, it was a new proposition to him that the landlord could sue for rent, even if the premises he vacated before that time. Supposing his client wanted to return to the premises before the end of June, he could do so. The only question was whether the landlord could sue for rent.

Mr. Dixon:—I am not suing for rent. The defendant went out of the house on May 30 and wrote my client a letter saying my tenancy terminates on the evening of the 31st and I shall not admit any liability. We issue a writ for damages, not for rent in lieu of notice. He has terminated the tenancy and has told us he is not coming back to the house.

His Lordship:—You must either give a month's notice or pay a month's rent.

Mr. Gardiner:—But the month's rent is not due until the end of June.

Mr. Dixon pointed out that if the defendant went away before the end of June, the plaintiff, if Mr. Gardiner's contention were correct, would not be able to issue the writ until the beginning of July.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship

"SAIKAI MARU"

The above steamer will be despatched for San Francisco direct on or about the 1st July. For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents. Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

The Crown Solicitor and Extradition Cases.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. F. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor), made an application for the extradition to China of Leung Chan-cheung, alias Leung Ah-yau, accused of the commission of crimes of murder and robbery, at places within the jurisdiction of China. The application is at the request of Li Kwok-kwan, the Civil Governor of Kwong Tung.

Leung Ho, a farmer at Kan Shan Hang village, Hoi Ping district was awakened about one o'clock on the morning of March 27, by the sound of robbers breaking open the door of the house next to his. He got up and ran out of the village for safety. His neighbour followed him and as they were passing through the gate at the West end of the village, he saw the prisoner running after them with a revolver in his hand. He saw the prisoner fire the revolver several times, and he fired at them. He heard his neighbour about "Ai Yab," he looked back and saw his neighbour fall to the ground. Witness saw the prisoner fire two shots at Leung Chenk (his neighbour) after he fell. Witness concealed himself behind some bushes for about an hour, when he came out and found the robbers had gone. He then saw the dead body of his neighbour lying a short distance from where he was shot. Witness had known the prisoner "since he was born"—they were clansmen.

Later in the case his Worship asked if more evidence could not be produced.

The Crown Solicitor said he certainly did think so, but in these cases he was in the hands of Chinese Officials and they should supply it. He understood there was some difficulty in getting witnesses to come down from the villages because the journey was one of four days each way. His Worship asked if an Elder of the village could not be found to give evidence.

The Crown Solicitor said he was merely carrying out what the Chinese Officials asked on the information sent down—the Court was not trying the case here and it was not the duty of the officials here to try it. In cases of this kind, there was no doubt—he had inquired very carefully into the conduct of Extradition cases in Canton—they were very carefully gone into. He did not know if he was aware that when people were extradited the case was investigated by the Chinese authorities very thoroughly before conviction.

His Worship said he very well believed that.

The hearing was adjourned.

VOLUNTEER-SPECIAL NOTICE.

The day and the night guard at the Volunteer Headquarters is discontinued from to-day at noon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. *PERIA* arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst.
The I. C. S. N. *YATSHING* from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 21st June.
The I. C. S. N. *FOOKHANG* from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 26th June.
The I. C. S. N. *WINGSANG* from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 26th June.
The I. C. S. N. *HANGARAO* from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 21st June.
The I. C. S. N. *HINSANG* from Sandakan is due at Hongkong about the 20th June.
The S. S. *MERIONETHSHIRE* from London is due at Hongkong on the 26th June.
The S. S. *RAIDNORSHIRE* from London is due at Hongkong on the 19th July.
The I. L. *INDRASANUTA* from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong and July, leaves for New York.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

BY ORDER OF THE
MORTGAGEE
of
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY**
Situate at Caine Road, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong,
in 2 Lots
on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd day of June, 1915,
at 3 o'clock p.m.,
by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.

LOT No. 1 consists of—All
that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as
Section A of Inland Lot No. 1405
together with the message and
premises thereon known as
No. 40 Caine Road.
LOT No. 2 consists of—All
that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as
The Remaining Portion of Inland
Lot No. 1405 together with the
message and premises thereon
known as No. 42 Caine Road.
The said premises are held for
the term of 999 years from the
30th day of March, 1897 created
therein by the Crown Lease of
the said INLAND LOT No. 1405
dated the 28th day of September
1898 Subject to the payment of
the Crown Rent and to the ob-
servance and performance of the
Lessee's covenants therein
reserved and contained.
For further particulars and
conditions of Sale, apply to—
EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ITOI.A."
having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed at
once, at consignees' risk and ex-
pense.
Cargo remaining on board at
noon, after the 17th instant, will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by the undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SHANGHAI, KOBE
& MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company
Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by the undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

NOTICES

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
**IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and
37, King Street, (2nd Street west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515

Don't forget after the Show
8 p.m., and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDER CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 18th June, 1915.

An Unsurpassed Programme.
9th & 10th Episodes
of the
"PERILS OF PAULINE"

See these Episodes as Pauline is Captured by Smugglers and
disguises herself as an Angel, against her plotters.

Pathe's Latest Gazettes.

Don't Forget the Famous Keystone Comics
See Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

16th, 17th & 18th June.
the great magnificent drama
"A £4,000,000 DOWRY"
in 4 parts—6,000 feet.

Also
HONGKONG & CANTON in moving picture, etc.

SATURDAY, 19th June.
another magnificent & powerful drama—in 4 parts.
"A WOMAN ACCUSED"

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. WITH A PERFECT
ENGLISH TAILORS. FIT.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.) Established 1900.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unique.
TAKED EX 40 YEARS
Sole is sold by
Sole Importers
CURE FOR ASTHMA

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of ladies have found a box
of Martin's Pills to be the best, so that on the first
sign of any irregularity of the system a
box may be administered. Those who
have tried them will find them to be the best
remedy for all ailments of the system.
All Chemists and Druggists sell them.
LONDON, ENGLAND, or post free to
J. L. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

CONSIGNEES
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KASHIMA MARU"
having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and deliv-
ery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before noon, to-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th
June, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THE Steamship

From "MANCHURIA."
From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.
The above mentioned vessel
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo impeding discharge
will be landed immediately at
consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board
June 17th, 1915 at noon will
be subject to landing charges and
if undelivered June 23rd, 1915 at
noon will be subject to both land-
ing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise
damaged cargo will be examined
at the above Company's godown
June 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m.
No claims will be entertained
unless accompanied by short
delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All claims must be filed on or
before June 30th, 1915, other-
wise they will not be recognised.
P. C. MORRISON,
Agent,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

Peaf Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Out—	"	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
Roast—Shiu	"	17
Brasat—Ngau Lam	"	15
Soup—Tong Yuk	"	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	30
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	24
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	10
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	80
Head—Ngau Tan	"	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	"	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	"	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	"	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	24
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
Head—Chu Tan	"	16
Heart—Chu Sam	"	18
Kidney—Chu Yiu	"	28
Liver—Chu Kon	"	24
Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	"	28
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
Leg—Chu Pei	"	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	"	22
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Ochons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hai	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
I see—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Kels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Kels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	33
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Loabers—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Vallet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	30
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	7
Shark—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	25
Shrimps—Ha	"	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	26
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	16
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	"	18

肉食

Pananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lai	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	12
Fresh	12
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
Cheek	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Ohoi	8
Long—Tan Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsai	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yo Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	10
Carrots—Kam Shun	10
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	10
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Lia	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	10
Garlic—Sun Tau	10
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	10
old—Lo Keung	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	10
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	10
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okra—	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	10
Parley—Kun Tsai	10
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	10
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	6
Tomatoes—Pan Ke	6
Taro—Wa Tau	4
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ts Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	10
Tau	10

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair- man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce:—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on sub- sidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$5 in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 6 in Pro- clamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

菓子

杏仁	10
花生	10
核桃	10

